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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/509,670	09/28/2004	Christophe Janneteau	CR00569P	2150
22917 MOTOROLA, INC. 1303 EAST ALGONQUIN ROAD IL01/3RD SCHAUMBURG, IL 60196	7590 05/06/2008			
			EXAMINER	
			CLARK, MAXWELL A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2616	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			05/06/2008	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

Docketing.Schaumburg@motorola.com  
APT099@motorola.com

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/509,670

**Applicant(s)**

JANNETEAU ET AL.

**Examiner**

MAXWELL A. CLARK

**Art Unit**

2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 September 2004.  
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) 18, 19, 21-26, 32 and 34 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17, 20, 27, 28, 31 and 33 is/are rejected.  
7) ☒ Claim(s) 10-13 is/are objected to.  
8) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 and 31-34 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 September 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 09/28/2004  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Election/Restrictions***

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C.

121:

- I. Claims 1-17, 20, 27-28, 31 and 33, drawn to network configuration learning, classified in class 370, subclass 255.
- II. Claims 18-19, 21-26, 32 and 34, drawn to storage of control information for routing, classified in class 370, subclass 363.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

2. Restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper because all these inventions listed in this action are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and there would be a serious search and examination burden if restriction were not required because one or more of the following reasons apply:

- (a) the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art in view of their different classification;
- (b) the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art due to their recognized divergent subject matter;
- (c) the inventions require a different field of search (for example, searching different classes/subclasses or electronic resources, or employing different search queries);
- (d) the prior art applicable to one invention would not likely be applicable to another invention;

- (e) the inventions are likely to raise different non-prior art issues under 35 U.S.C. 101 and/or 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.

**Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of an invention to be examined even though the requirement may be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.**

The election of an invention may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse. Traversal must be presented at the time of election in order to be considered timely. Failure to timely traverse the requirement will result in the loss of right to petition under 37 CFR 1.144. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable on the elected invention.

If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable upon the elected invention.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other invention.

3. During a telephone conversation with Lalita W. Pace on April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2008 a provisional election was made without traverse to prosecute the invention of group I, claims 1-17, 20, 27-28, 31 and 33. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 18-19, 21-26, 32 and 34 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.
4. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

#### ***Specification***

5. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The purpose of the abstract is to enable the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the public generally to determine quickly from a cursory inspection the nature and gist of the technical disclosure, regardless of his or her degree of familiarity with patent documents.

6. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
  - a. The instant application cancelled claims 29 and 30, see page 15, lines 5-11.
  - b. "LFN 165" should be changed to "LFNn 665"

Applicant is required to inspect entire disclosure for other instances of similar informalities. Appropriate correction is required.

7. The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code, page 17, line 23. See MPEP § 608.01.

8. Claims 10-13 are objected to because of the following informalities: "tunnelling" should be changed to "tunneling". Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

9. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 16 and 17 recite "A communication message having" and "the communication message according," a communication message in non-statutory subject matter, hence said communication message in the instant application does not fall within at least one of the four categories of patent eligible subject matter recited in 35 U.S.C. 101 ( e.g. process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

10. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

11. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

12. Claim 9 recites the limitation "said step of adding," There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112/101***

Claims 27, 28, 31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph as being indefinite. A single claim which claims both an apparatus and the method steps of using the apparatus is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. *IPXL Holdings v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 430 F.2d 1377, 1384, 77 USPQ2d 1140, 1145 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Ex parte Lyell*, 17 USPQ2d 1548 (Bd. Pat.

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App. & Inter. 1990) (claim directed to an automatic transmission workstand and the method of using it held ambiguous and properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph).

Claims 27, 28, 31 and 33 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 since said claims are directed to neither a "process" nor a "machine," but rather embraces or overlaps two different statutory classes of invention set forth in 35 U.S.C. 101 which is drafted so as to set forth the statutory classes of invention in the alternative only. *Id.* at 1551.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

13. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

14. Claims 1-17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Venkitaraman et al. (US 2003/0161287).

Regarding claim 1, Venkitaraman discloses method of transmitting at least one data packet from a communication node in a data communication network (¶0036, wherein packets routed corresponds to transmitting at least one data packet from a communication node in a data communication network), receiving a request at a communication node to transmit said at least one data packet to a



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first destination address (¶0036, wherein the received message from the home agent, i.e. communication node, that initiates messages by the mobile router corresponds to receiving a request at a communication node to transmit said at least one data packet to a first destination address); searching for said (first) destination address in a cache of the communication node (¶0040, the mobile network node searching its cache and find an entry for (3080:7C:1:1:MN) and a care of address 3080:7C:1:1:MR corresponds to searching for said (first) destination address in a cache of the communication node); determining an intermediary address of said destination address (¶0040, wherein the search locating the mobile network prefix entry indicating that the mobile network is reachable by the care of address (3080:10:10:1:MR) corresponds to determining an intermediary address of said destination address), replacing said destination address with said intermediary address to form a new destination address (¶0040, wherein creating an IP header with its own address as the source while the care of address of the mobile router/network (3080:10:10:1:MR) as the destination, and the mobile network node's home address in a router header corresponds to replacing said destination address with said intermediary address to form a new destination address); repeating said steps of searching, determining and replacing for said new destination address(es), until no new intermediary address is found (¶0040, wherein multiple nested addresses to which packets should be directed to reach a particular mobile node, i.e. the destination address, is the highest nested addresses corresponds to repeating said steps of searching, determining and replacing for said new destination

address(es), until no new intermediary address is found. ¶0059 wherein the intermediate address field includes any intermediate nested addresses between the target mobile node and the destination address and, ¶0058, wherein the destination address field includes the highest nested address corresponds to repeating said steps of searching, determining and replacing for said new destination address(es), until no new intermediary address is found, also see ¶0065); and transmitting said at least one data packet to said destination address via said intermediary address(es) (¶0040, wherein packets directed to reach a particular node in a network topology containing multiple nested addresses corresponds to transmitting said at least one data packet to said destination address via said intermediary address(es)).

Regarding claim 2, Venkitaraman discloses the data communication network supporting nested network mobility operation and routing said at least one data packet via a plurality of routers in said nested mobility network (¶0040, wherein the network topology containing multiple nested addresses to which packets should be directed to reach a particular mobile node corresponds to the data communication network supporting nested network mobility operation and routing said at least one data packet via a plurality of routers in said nested mobility network).

Regarding claim 3, Venkitaraman discloses a data communication network operating in accordance with IPv6 (¶0032, wherein a packet generation element is operable to construct mobile IPv6 packet headers for packets directed

to certain mobile nodes corresponds to a data communication network operating in accordance with IPv6).

Regarding claim 4, Venkitaraman discloses the intermediary address(es) comprising a care-of-address for a previous address in a nested network ((¶0044, wherein the CN performing a nested lookup to determine that it may reach the mobile router/network by the new care of address corresponds to the intermediary address(es) comprising a care-of-address for a previous address in a nested network).

Regarding claim 5, Venkitaraman discloses the communication node is a mobile node (¶0040).

Regarding claim 6, Venkitaraman discloses adding a plurality of said intermediary address(es) to a routing header upon finding said intermediary address(es), thereby providing a desired route for delivering said at least one data packet to an intended recipient (¶0059, wherein the routing header includes one or more intermediate address fields and a target address wherein the target address field includes a home address of the targeted mobile node corresponds to a plurality of said intermediary address(es) to a routing header upon finding said intermediary address(es), thereby providing a desired route for delivering said at least one data packet to an intended recipient).

Regarding claim 7, Venkitaraman discloses adding a destination address of an intended recipient to said header (¶0060, wherein the destination address includes the second address identifier corresponds to adding a destination address of an intended recipient to said header), and adding one or more

subsequent address(es) as subsequent routers acknowledge their presence in a route of said data packet (§0061, wherein the destination address including the third address identifier corresponds to adding one or more subsequent address(es) as subsequent routers acknowledge their presence in a route of said data packet).

Regarding claim 8, Venkitaraman discloses adding a plurality of IP headers containing said intermediary address(es) to said at least one data packet upon finding said intermediary address(es), thereby providing a desired route for delivering said at least one data packet to an intended recipient (§0059, wherein the routing header including multiple intermediate addresses and a target address wherein the intermediate address field include any intermediate nested address(es) between the targeted mobile node and the destination address, where the CN has a first and second nested entry, packet(s) directed to the mobile node and will have a single intermediate address including the home address of the mobile router identified in the first entry corresponds to adding a plurality of IP headers containing said intermediary address(es) to said at least one data packet upon finding said intermediary address(es), thereby providing a desired route for delivering said at least one data packet to an intended recipient).

Regarding claim 9, Venkitaraman discloses determining an address of a final router to provide said intended recipient with said at least one data packet in order to complete a data route (§0065, wherein determining based on the updated first entry that the packets should be directed to the second mobile

network and, based on the third entry, that the second mobile network is reachable by the proxy address corresponds to determining an address of a final router to provide said intended recipient with said at least one data packet in order to complete a data route).

Regarding claim 10, Venkitaraman discloses de-tunneling a portion of said at least one data packet at a router having an intermediary address, in order to determine an address of the communication node (§¶0036, wherein the mobile router removing the outer IPv6 header of the tunneled packets, i.e. de-tunneling, yielding an inner IP header having the source address of the CN and the destination address of the targeted mobile network node corresponds to de-tunneling at least a portion of said at least one data packet at a number of routers, in order to determine an address of the communication node), and transmitting said intermediary address to said communication node (§¶0059, wherein the target address field includes a home address of the targeted mobile node and the intermediate address field includes a intermediate nested address between the targeted mobile node and the destination addresses corresponds to transmitting respective intermediary addresses from respective routers, operating in a data path of said first data packet, to said communication node).

Regarding claim 11, Venkitaraman discloses a method of generating a routing header for transmitting a number of data packets from a communication node to an intended recipient over a data communication network (§¶0017, wherein a packet header sourced by a correspondent node that is to be routed to a mobile node corresponds to generating a routing header for transmitting a

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number of data packets from a communication node to an intended recipient over a data communication network) that supports nested network mobility operation (§0032, wherein the packet generation constructing mobile IPv6 packet headers for packets directed to certain mobile nodes wherein the packet headers may include nested addresses corresponds to generating a routing header for transmitting a number of data packets from a communication node to an intended recipient over a data communication network that supports nested network mobility operation), transmitting a first data packet to a destination address of said intended recipient via a plurality of routers in said nested mobility network, each router identified by an intermediary address (§0040, wherein the destination, and the mobile network node's home address are in a router header, the intermediate steps between the sender and destination include multiple nested addresses to which packets should be directed to reach a particular mobile node wherein the destination is the highest nested address, and the routing header includes any intermediate nested address(es) along with the mobile network node's home address corresponds to data packet to a destination address of said intended recipient via a plurality of routers in said nested mobility network, each router identified by an intermediary address), de-tunneling at least a portion of said at least one data packet at a number of routers, in order to determine an address of the communication node (§0036, wherein the mobile router removing the outer IPv6 header of the tunneled packets, i.e. de-tunneling, yielding an inner IP header having the source address of the CN and the destination address of the targeted mobile network node corresponds to de-

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tunneling at least a portion of said at least one data packet at a number of routers, in order to determine an address of the communication node), transmitting respective intermediary addresses from respective routers, operating in a data path of said first data packet, to said communication node (§¶0059, wherein the target address field includes a home address of the targeted mobile node and the intermediate address field includes a intermediate nested address between the targeted mobile node and the destination addresses corresponds to transmitting respective intermediary addresses from respective routers, operating in a data path of said first data packet, to said communication node), and generating a routing header of a subsequent second data packet, at said communication node, for transmission of the second data packet to the intended recipient based on said respective intermediary addresses (§¶0060-0061, wherein the routing header, or more particularly an intermediate address field, will include the first address identifier and home address of the targeted mobile network node and wherein the destination address includes the second address identifier corresponds to generating a routing header of a subsequent second data packet, at said communication node, for transmission of the second data packet to the intended recipient based on said respective intermediary addresses, and wherein a third address identifier routing header will include two intermediate address fields containing the first and second address identifiers, respectively and the destination address field will include the third address identifier corresponds to generating a routing header of a subsequent second data packet, at said

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communication node, for transmission of the second data packet to the intended recipient based on said respective intermediary addresses).

Regarding claim 12, Venkitaraman discloses the steps of de-tunneling and transmitting intermediary addresses (§0038, wherein mapping the subnet prefix of the mobile network to the care of address of the mobile routers so that future packets directed to the mobile network from the CN may travel the shortest tree and avoid the overhead of tunneling) that are performed by substantially all of the mobile routers in the data path of a first data packet, thereby generating a substantially optimum route of the routing header for subsequent data packets transmitted to intended recipient (§0040, wherein multiple nested addresses to which packets should be directed to reach a particular mobile node the destination is the highest nested address, and the routing header includes any intermediate nested address(es) along with the mobile network node's home address corresponds to a substantially optimum route of the routing header for subsequent data packets transmitted to intended recipient).

Regarding claim 13, Venkitaraman discloses successive transmissions of data packets to said intended recipient by a successive one respective router in the data path (§0040, wherein the next time the corresponding node sends to the mobile network node corresponds to successive transmissions of data packets to said intended recipient by a successive one respective router in the data path).

Regarding claim 14, Venkitaraman discloses storing each intermediary address in a data path to said intended recipient in a linked binding cache within the communication node, so that a substantially optimum data route via said



addresses can be extracted from said linked binding cache in one pass for subsequently transmitted data packets (Abstract, wherein the mobile router creates a binding between its mobile subnet prefix and a care of address wherein the bindings are sent to various correspondent nodes having sent packets non-optimally to the mobile network nodes wherein the bindings are updated, as appropriate, responsive to movement of the mobile network to other networks, including other mobile networks, and/or responsive to the mobile nodes detaching from the mobile network and roaming independently to other networks, including other mobile networks wherein the correspondent nodes store the bindings and updates in a binding cache and consult the binding cache to determine how packets should be directed on next attempt(s) to reach the mobile network node corresponds to storing each intermediary address in a data path to said intended recipient in a linked binding cache within the communication node, so that a substantially optimum data route via said addresses can be extracted from said linked binding cache in one pass for subsequently transmitted data packets).

Regarding claim 15, Venkitaraman discloses a communication message having a routing header generated (§10017, wherein a structure of a packet header sourced by a correspondent node that is to be routed to a mobile node corresponds to a communication message having a routing header generated).

Regarding claim 16, Venkitaraman discloses a communication message having a routing header and a data packet (§10017, fig. 14-1400), an intended recipient address of the data packet (§10058, fig. 14-1404), a plurality of

intermediary addresses corresponding to a respective plurality of mobile routers to be used to forward said data packet to said intended recipient (§§0059, fig. 14-1408).

Regarding claim 17, Venkitaraman discloses a communication message (§§0017, fig. 14) characterized by the plurality of intermediary addresses being configured as respective IP headers (§§0059, wherein the routing header including one or more intermediate address fields corresponds to the plurality of intermediary addresses being configured as respective IP headers) where substantially each contains a sender address as a source address of the communication message (§§0058, wherein the source address including a home address of the sending correspondent node corresponds to a sender address as a source address of the communication message) and one of said plurality of intermediary addresses as a destination address (§§0060, wherein the destination address includes the second address identifier corresponds to one of said plurality of intermediary addresses as a destination address; §§0040, wherein the destination is the highest nested address, i.e. wherein the nested addresses correspond to the intermediary addresses).

Regarding claim 20, Venkitaraman discloses a processor operably coupled to a memory element storing a regular binding cache (fig. 2, processor 202 corresponds to the processor, memory 204 corresponds to the memory element, hierarchical binding list 208 corresponds to storing the regular binding cache); wherein the communication unit is characterised by said processor employing a recursive approach of repeating said steps of searching,

determining and replacing of new destination address(es) in the binding cache ¶0040, wherein multiple nested addresses to which packets should be directed to reach a particular mobile node, i.e. the destination address, is the highest nested addresses corresponds to repeating said steps of searching, determining and replacing for said new destination address(es), until no new intermediary address is found. ¶0059 wherein the intermediate address field includes any intermediate nested addresses between the target mobile node and the destination address and, ¶0058, wherein the destination address field includes the highest nested address corresponds to repeating said steps of searching, determining and replacing for said new destination address(es), until no new intermediary address is found, also see ¶0065).

### ***Conclusion***

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Markki et al (USPN 7,298,743 B2); David B Johnson, IETF Mobile IP Working Group, Mobility Support in IPv6; Thierry Ernst, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Universite Joseph Fourier, Network Mobility Support in IPv6.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MAXWELL A. CLARK whose telephone number is (571) 270-1956. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday 7:30A.M. to 5P.M. EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3155. The fax

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phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

April 29, 2008

/Maxwell A. Clark/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2616

/Huy D. Vu/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2616